

G-35

THE Organized FARMER

F.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

In Spite of Storm . . . Attends Maritime Meeting

BARD
S
1
F23349
v.25:
no.1-18
1964

Vol. 25 January 31, 1964 No. 3

GOLD EYE JR. FUA CAMP Who is paying the bill?

As the name implies, the Junior Camp at Gold Eye Lake, situated 110 miles west of Red Deer, is owned by the Farmers' Union of Alberta. The camp is built in 15.5 acres of land in a forestry conservation area and leased to the F.U.A. on a 21-year renewable lease basis. It is located approximately ¾ mile off the David Thompson Highway on a graveled road provided by the provincial government.

The camp is presently made up of the following facilities. The main pavilion, which has complete

kitchen and refrigeration equipment, an office and a large auditorium, a well with adequate water supply, complete sewage disposal, wash rooms and showers, four dormitory cabins to take care of sleeping up to 60 persons, staff quarters with wash room facilities, an open air cook shelter, tenting area, recreation area, power plant that supplies the necessary power for the whole camp and a portable pump and equipment to take care of any fire hazard.

The cost of the camp to the end of 1963 has been \$78,336.

This cost has been taken care of in the following manner:

Contributions from locals & districts	\$28,370
Contributions from individuals	1,500
Contributions from prov. government	1,500
Contributions from co-ops, 15,300 from Raffle of Car, and \$500 from FWUA	18,166
Outstanding loan guaranteed by U.G.G., U.F.A. Co-op, Alberta Wheat Pool	15,000
TOTAL	\$78,336

Contribution from general funds of the F.U.A. has been only in that portion allowed for per diem for any official or expenses of any official taking part in camp planning or work. This has been very limited and it could properly be said

Even in this day of modern, rapid transportation, Charlottetown is not the most easily accessible place. At least, this is true when the maritimes are in the grip of an Atlantic blizzard.

On January 21, a bad snow storm stopped normal airline service in Eastern Canada. As a result, your president was caught in Montreal, with no flights Eastward, while the storm raised havoc with the Maritimes.

When I arrived in Charlottetown, one and a half days late for the opening of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture Conference, it appeared that the delegates

must have been hard at work, in spite of the weather. Most of the 77 or so resolutions before them had already been dealt with.

CENTENNIAL YEAR

It was also soon made clear to me that I had missed more than the debate on the resolutions. This is the Centennial Year in P.E.I. It was one hundred years ago that the famous Charlottetown Conference was held, the first in a series of meetings between Canada's "Founding Fathers" which led to confederation three years later in 1867. Charlottetown will host more than 100 conventions this year. If the hospitality that was shown the C.F.A. is any indication, these meetings will be fondly remembered by the delegates for a long time.

However, the C.F.A. meeting lasted another two days, and I was able to catch up with the events of the meeting and to sample some of the Eastern Hospitality.

Some of the important subjects receiving C.F.A. support included the proposed National Hog Quality Conference, the need to work toward free and expanding world trade, a World Food Program, and the need for a unified voice for agriculture. A more complete rundown can be found elsewhere in this issue.

More about the city of Charlottetown itself. Most of the buildings in the city appear to be old. In contrast, the new Legion Hall where the conference was held, was new with ultra-modern facilities. A building boom is underway, which will eventually change the face of the city completely.

The city played host to the delegates Tuesday evening with a civic reception. Wednesday evening the province sponsored a banquet. Hon. A. B. MacRae, P.E.I. Minister of Agriculture referred to the island as being the "Cradle of Confederation" and as a "Million Acre Farm". Boasting about hog quality in the province he said that 56.7 per cent of all hogs marketed in P.E.I. are Grade A, a record in Canada.

Another speaker at the banquet was P.E.I. Minister of Education George Dewar, who said that by the year 2000, there will be six billion people on the earth for farmers to feed. He also suggested that we need increased trade with emerging countries. He pointed to Japan as being a nation Canada should cultivate as an important customer for our food stuff.

Harry Hays also spoke to the convention delegates. He said the movement of grain was going well, with new records being set. The federal feed grain policy was working well, he said, and was benefitting both Eastern and Western farmers. The Canadian Government is paying the cost of feed grain held in Eastern position. This means an 80 to 90 million bushel market for prairie feed grain in the East has opened up.

In his closing remarks, the Federal Minister of Agriculture said that he felt the support Canadian Agriculture received from the federal government was too low. In Canada the C.F.A. budget amounts to about 3 per cent of total government expenditures. In Europe, this figure is about 8 per cent, the minister said.

MY FIRST C.F.A. MEET

This was the first meeting of the C.F.A. which I had attended. I was impressed by the fact that farmers from all over Canada with vastly different problems, could sit down in discussion and agree to policies that would benefit agriculture in general. Controversial

(Continued on page 4)

C.F.A. Highlights

At the 28th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, held January 21 to 24 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, two Alberta farm leaders were elected to positions on this country wide agricultural body. Jim Bently of Edmonton, Past President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, was re-elected President of the C.F.A. Ed Nelson of Brightview, Past president of the F.U.A., was elected second vice president; and L. Sorel, president of L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, Montreal Quebec, was named first vice president.

Ordinarily, the annual C.F.A. meeting alternates between Calgary in the West, and Montreal in the East. But this year, by special request of the P.E.I. Federation, the meeting was brought to the island province to help them celebrate their centennial.

Delegates were heartily welcomed by Premier Walter Shaw, and by Mayor Gandet. Both men commented that this meeting was taking place where Canada was conceived. The province is celebrating the 100 anniversary of the first meeting of the founding fathers, three years before the passage of the B.N.A. Act in 1867, which created Canada out of the colonies in British North America.

Commenting on the deliberations of the convention, Ed Nelson said that he always marvels at the antics which occur during discussion on some resolutions. "Differences occur more in cases of mis-understanding than in real differences of opinion" he said, "Where there is common understanding, there is amazing unity between regions."

One area of serious mis-understanding is still the matter of subsidies and price for farm products. Mr. Nelson stated "A resolution re-iterating our position for a two price system was turned down by almost a solid block of non-prairie delegates." Quebec delegates abstained, making it very close.

"Some of us," Mr. Nelson continued, "are concerned because we spend two extra days at the Western Agricultural Conference of prairie delegates to the C.F.A. meeting, presumably to consoli-

date those policies we can agree on, only to find that the delegates

(Continued on page 3)

— LOST — 5,000 Units

We can't wait for spring! We have to get the F.U.A. membership in now.

We still have over 5,000 units to round up if we are to reach last year's total membership of 26,047.

Without membership, your organization is limited in the things it can do for you.

With the backing of farmers, #30,000 is about one-third of all Alberta farmers . . . the F.U.A. can:

- SPEAK FOR FARMERS
- PROVIDE NEEDED SERVICES
- DEVELOP LEADERSHIP FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

54,000* people are a strong force!

Support Them! Make Them Stronger!

* approximate number of individual members last year.

FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Phone: GA 4-0375
After 5:00 p.m.: HU 9-6955

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR — PAUL BABEY

Subscriptions — \$1.00 a year
Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa,
and for payment of postage in cash
FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA
9934 - 106 St., F.U.A. Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Printed by Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

Open Forum Mobile Seed Plants

Mrs. Pansy Molen,
Secretary,
Farmers' Union of Alberta,
9934 - 106 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Molen:

In the late 20's a program of subsidized mobile seed cleaning plants was conducted in this Province, the subsidy being provided by the Government of Canada and that of each Province. The program was continued for about ten years. In the mid-40's, two small plants were subsidized for a short time by this Department, but they were sold to local farm groups.

When the present municipal seed cleaning plant program came into being about 1945, other policies were discontinued.

We do not believe the portable seed cleaning plant policy should be reinstated at this time. Plants of this kind would create a demand for services now offered at central plants. If a portable plant were operated it would be difficult to maintain satisfactory operators. During the years that mobile plants were operated there was considerable difficulty in keeping the plant in operation because of delays, bad weather, cleaning space, etc.

The Department has given some consideration to the possibility of mobile seed cleaning plants, but we do not feel they would be justified nor desirable under today's conditions.

Yours very truly,
R. M. PUTNAM,
Deputy Minister.

By EVELYN COLLINS

FWUA MEETING DAY

I awoke one morning with the queerest notion,
That the day would bring forth a lot of comotion.
And I had a feeling I couldn't unwind
That some little something had slipped my mind.
But what could it be—oh, no time to worry,
The kids will miss the bus if I don't hurry.

Breakfast went according to plan,
Just 10 minutes late for the yellow school van.
Have to take the kids to town in the car.
Never realized 4 miles was so far.
But as I drove home that morn in September,
I thought to myself, "There's something I should remember."

By half past nine the dish water's in the sink,
But just a minute . . . what's that stink?
There's only one thing that smells like that.
It's one of those little black and white cats.
Looked under the porch and all my hopes sunk,
For there big as life sat an old mother skunk.

Father's over helping the neighbor today,
Maybe I can chase her with a few chunks of clay.
I finally hit her, and couldn't you tell it!
O boy, now I can really smell it;
And as I stood there knowing not what to say,
I suddenly remembered, "I've got the F.W.U.A. meeting today!"

I ran and used the air wick, but to no avail,
The house still smelled like Skunk Hollow Trail.
The dishes weren't done, the beds not made,
The floor so messy you needed a spade.
Things weren't much better when the neighbors arrived,
But they thought it the best joke they'd heard in their lives.

And though it was a long time before I could laugh
At that embarrassing situation that had crossed my path,
I think it just goes to say,
We really have fun on F.W.U.A. meeting day.

Nursing Homes

By Mrs. B. Fletcher, F.W.U.A. Director, District 1

The Provincial Government has undertaken a study and survey of a Nursing Home Plan for Alberta. It was felt there was a need for this type of accommodation to fill the gap between the services available at the senior citizens' homes and auxiliary hospitals.

Acute and long term professional care for illness is provided by general and auxiliary hospitals.

Domiciliary care means the basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter which every individual must have, either at home or in an institution. Senior citizens homes are a domiciliary care institution for our elderly people.

Custodial care is required when a person through disease, accident or old age, requires domiciliary care plus assistance with personal hygiene.

The term "custodial care" is not accepted as suitable so the term "Home Nursing Care" is now used. It is apparent that the vast majority requiring this care will be senior citizens who cannot cope with independent life in a senior citizens home and yet do not require actual hospitalization. Nursing homes will exclude those requiring only domiciliary care and those who require hospital care.

Some principles underlying the development of a Nursing Home Plan:

- Eligibility—to be based on residency within the province,

- Administration—to be under the jurisdiction of the Hospitals Division of Public Health in respect to: (a) licensing, (b) establishing of regulations and standards of administration; (c) necessary inspection.

- Admission—to be under medical supervision similar to that in effect now in auxiliary hospitals.

- Will not duplicate existing programs for children now in operation or provided for—i.e. homes for mentally retarded, cerebral palsy, etc.

- That existing hospital buildings be utilized where possible.

- Administration be carried out under a separate Nursing Home Act.

Financing Considered

The interim report to the Minister of Health was made by a committee who gathered information and ideas from many interesting groups and individuals. These ideas are interesting and sometimes conflicting, take for example the ideas on location; (a) Nursing Homes be built near existing general and auxiliary hospitals so the facilities of these hospitals be available to nursing homes when the need arises a patient can be readily transferred to a hospital, (b) that the homes be built near senior citizens homes, (c) that a wing be set aside in hospitals for this purpose, (d) that existing nursing homes be enlarged and placed under government contract.

Financing was discussed at great length, taking into consideration everything from complete government responsibility to having the homes built and operated as a private enterprise for profit. The majority expressed the idea that it should be a government-shared venture and that private enterprise for profit has no place in a program of this nature. With regard to the patient's financial responsibility most reports favored contributing on the same basis as is now done in senior citizens homes and auxiliary hospitals i.e. \$2.00 per day for those that have the accepted residency on the province, and other arrangements for out-of-province residents.

Types of building and facilities were discussed and all agreed that adequate provision should be made for social and religious life of the patients, and that visiting be encouraged by relatives and friends as loneliness is a problem of these people.

Facilities for rehabilitation is another 'must' and if this is not possible then every attempt should be made to prevent further deterioration through a program of activities and hobbies, etc.

The general idea seems to be, to have registered nurses in charge, and the staff which will eventually become another 'professional group' who will require special training to cope with the problems of caring for those who, although not ill, require special care.

The patients would retain their personal physician when possible and have a doctor on call at all times. It was further emphasized that periodic medical visits and check-ups be routine, with special re-assessment of the patient's condition carried out at intervals to determine if the patient is still needing this type of care—or maybe should be in an auxiliary hospital.

The idea of foster homes was discussed; foster homes have proved valuable in other countries. And the idea of an out-

patients' department or day nursing care as part of the nursing homes—was interesting; elderly people who lived with relatives and would be alone much of the day could spend their time here, having their meals and entering into the activities of the home. Much the same way as day nurseries are now conducted for small children. Still one more idea comes in for consideration; that of a home nursing service in urban areas. This would mean visiting personnel would make routine visits to the home and carry out any special care that is required. In this way a person could still enjoy living in his or her own home.

This is a very brief summary of a lengthy and thorough report. It must be pointed out that all this is still under study and that a nursing home plan may be put into effect by the province in 1964. Until then we will not have actual facts and information. Dr. Donovan Ross in speaking at our F.W.U.A. convention in December stated his department would wel-

Farmers Aid Stricken Friend

"A friend in need, is a friend indeed" and Herb Wimmer, Scapa farmer recently had the old familiar saying demonstrated in a most practical way. Herb while confined to hospital in Hanna, was in rather a bad way as harvest season approached and the grain ripened, but his neighbors decided to do something about it.

Under the direction of the Chain Lakes Local FUA a harvest bee of friends and neighbors was organized. With president Fred Harvey supervising and under ideal harvest conditions a force of eight combines and seven trucks swung into action on the Wimmer farm. In the space of eight hours the substantial acreage was cleared of the grain and safely stored away in the granaries.

come any comments and ideas from us.

DEFICITS PAY

The following article was taken from the London Economist. It was written by an American correspondent.

Some quarters have pointed out repeatedly that there is a definite need in Canada for planned budget deficits to cope with our serious unemployment problem.

Unfortunately, this subject is not widely understood in either Canada, or the U.S. On the other hand, European governments have achieved a great deal through the use of planned budget deficits, as this humorous article points out.

Unspeakable Economic Sins

"There must be an American somewhere—and a place surely exists for him on the editorial board of the Wall Street Journal who can contrive to demonstrate that the economic performance of the United States in the past five or six years has been better than that of western Europe. As the medieval metaphysicians showed, a properly armed theoretician can prove anything and economic theory is most rewarding in this respect. At the very least, such an American should be able to argue convincingly that the continental Europeans, who have clearly done everything wrong, are headed for grave trouble in the "long run"—even though they may have been growing faster, investing more, making more profits, raising wages and living standards faster, avoiding recessions and maintaining full employment up to now.

"By all the truths Americans have lived by, the continental Europeans must be in for dire trouble. Their economic sins are almost unspeakable. First, and by all odds foremost, their governments never balance their budgets—at least as Americans understand the term. More awful still, they do their best to avoid surpluses in these budgets. All of them have some nationalized industries; not one, for example, has that pillar of free enterprise, a privately-owned railway system. Almost without exception, they take more from their people in all forms of taxation than does the United States; yet, unaccountably, "incentives" have not been dulled and "risk capital" has not dried up. Government spending in European countries rises giddily year after year, much faster than in the United States, and the welfare state knows no bounds. Most subversive of all, Europeans have been living in sin with creeping inflation for ten years, with hardly a dire consequence to show for it. They are virtuous enough to say that they hate themselves for doing it but they do it and nothing much happens.

Spending Themselves Rich

"It is clearly an unjust world that permits such economic sinners to go on getting richer and at the same time permits them to take away nearly a billion dollars worth of American gold each year. The continental Europeans, in fact,

are doing in economics what any sensible man knows is impossible: they are spending themselves rich. Unfortunately, all this has gone on with such good results for so long that the painful question arises of whether virtue and sin have not changed places. In the "long run" Europe may be doomed to suffer, but the long run seems to fade farther and farther into the distance. Europe is now in its fourth consecutive year without the shadow of a recession and looks like repealing the business cycle altogether. What moral does this hold for America?

Keynes In Heaven

"The first thing is to decide which economic transgression has been most effective. Many of the people who have come to admire the profligate way of life in Europe have centred their gaze on a number of small things instead of on the essential big one. There has been study and approval of such factors as Monnet type national planning, a heavy concentration on indirect taxes in the "mix" of taxation and the aggressive use of rapid depreciation allowances for industry. These are all no doubt important and useful. But the one big reason for continental Europe's success story is the way government policy has affected total demand. By avoiding surpluses in their budgets by means of rapid rises in spending and occasional cuts in taxes, by keeping the supply of money expanding constantly, European governments have given Keynes in heaven (or at least in purgatory) the satisfaction of having been right. They have shown that a fiscal and monetary policy aimed, above all things, at high demand—when necessary created through bigger budgetary deficits and never curtailed by surpluses—is the way to make an advanced economy work well.

Economic Puritans

"But the economic Puritans will ask: what about the balance of international payments? The answer is that the American balance of payments abroad fares better when the American economy at home fares better. With the exception of France, which for a while overdid sin and inflated right out of sight, the same has been true for Europe; and now France, back to mere creeping inflation, is doing best of all. There is, in short, no evidence that a payments deficit is increased necessarily by full employment and rapid growth and they may easily reduce it. As for "confidence" the only real attack on the dollar occurred late in 1960 when the United States was heading into the most recent recession in its dreary series. Some European bankers may shake their heads about budgetary deficits in America, but these do not deter them from investing on Wall Street when the stock market looks good."

POLICYOWNERS WANT TO KNOW

Why Are Auto Rates Up?

Auto insurance rates are going up, and Co-op policy-owners will want to know why.

Take Jim Smith for example. He's a good co-op and farm union member, always insures his car with Co-op Insurance. He is wondering why his rate went up, and he has a right to know.

Jim's a good driver, a careful driver—hasn't had an accident in over three years. He doesn't use his car any more than most of us. He drives to town, takes his wife and family to church, and perhaps one long auto trip a year. His car is a fairly late model and in good mechanical shape. He parks it in a garage. He takes good care of his car and minds his driving manners—just like most of us. Co-op Insurance calls him a preferred risk.

Then why did his insurance rate increase? As the Co-op explains in a letter accompanying renewal notices, there is really only one answer—accidents. There are more cars on the road now than ever, and with them has come a sky-rocketing accident rate.

Here are the facts. An auto accident occurs in Canada every one and one-half minutes. A Canadian is injured in a car accident every five minutes, and one is killed every two and one-half hours. Over one hundred million dollars will have been paid out in Canada for property damage claims alone during 1963.

Also, in the past few years auto repair costs have almost tripled. Medical and hospital expenses are rising continually and courts are making higher awards to injured parties.

In Edmonton for example, the rate charged for auto repair work is \$5 per man hour. In 1956 it was \$3.50. That is an increase of almost 43%. Because of an increase in volume and careful underwriting, Co-op Insurance has been able to keep auto rates from rising proportionately. But they have had to increase.

Risks Higher

Insurance rates are determined for classifications of drivers, not for individuals. And the fact is that—with so many more cars on the road—even the best drivers are having more accidents, as a group. Their insurance rate must go up accordingly.

It may still seem unfair to Jim until he remembers the basic co-operative principle of insurance. "to spread the premiums of the many over the losses of the few"

C.F.A. HIGHLIGHTS . . .

(Continued from page 1)

do not always support these policies when they come before the national body. My personal feeling is that the Western Conference is not a useful exercise, and its cost can hardly be justified."

WATERED DOWN RESOLUTION

A resolution which created division between the Prairie group and the delegates from other parts

Wheat Pool Director

Arne Johnson of Camrose was recently elected to the Alberta Wheat Pool Board of Directors. Mr. Johnson, who has been a delegate of the Alberta Wheat Pool since 1942, succeeded Gearld Oberg of Forestburg who had served as a director for the Camrose district of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the past ten years.

Mr. Johnson was born at Morris, Illinois, and came to the Camrose area as a boy with his parents in 1920. He carries out a mixed farming operation, raising cattle, feeding hogs and growing grain on his farm just east of the city of Camrose.

Mr. Johnson has been active in the Camrose Agricultural Society and in the Camrose Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Camrose A. I. Association.

Mr. Johnson is married and has two children, a boy and a girl.

so that no one man is faced with the crushing burden of a judgment claim or an insurance premium he cannot afford.

That, after all, is the core of the matter. That's why we buy insurance in the first place—to pool

resources to protect ourselves by protecting each other. Jim may not have had an accident for many years, but tomorrow someone's brakes may give, and he may crash into Jim's car, demolishing it and injuring his wife. That's why one driver, even a very good driver, cannot take the chance of "going it alone"—without insurance.

As long as there are more cars and more accidents, auto insurance rates won't be coming down. But Jim and his insurance company, working together, can keep rates within reason. Jim can continue to drive safely, to exercise extra caution in traffic and on the highway, and to keep his car in top condition. He can be sure his Co-op Insurance will continue to provide the best driving protection

F.U.A. Auto Insurance Pool rates are established in direct relationship to the claims that are paid out of the pool during the previous year. This F.U.A. Pool is kept separate and apart from the rest of the Co-op Insurance business. Any savings on the pool operation, because pool members had fewer accidents, are passed on to pool participants.

While final results for 1963 are not yet available, it is evident that there has been a greater number of accident claims against the F.U.A. Pool this past year than in any previous year of its operation.

According to the F.U.A. Insurance Committee, the pool is operated at the lowest possible cost. This means that the only thing that affects the rates charged to F.U.A. Car Insurance pool members is the number of claims these members make against their pool. The cost of operating the pool is fixed at a low figure. As well, a reserve fund of a fixed amount is set aside each year.

of Canada, dealt with barriers to trade. This resolution asked that the Government of Canada be urged to give aggressive leadership in the reduction of tariff and other trade barriers between nations. The resolution was sent back for a re-draft, which passed unanimously.

Next day, an editorial appeared in the Charlottetown Guardian, very critical of this compromise action. It said in part: "The resolution calling for a reduction in tariffs was watered down in such a way that the Government can interpret it in any way it likes. And we confess to some disappointment that the mountain laboured so hard, and brought forth such a very small mouse."

Alberta delegates were pleased with newspaper coverage in the Maritimes. Said Ed Nelson, "They gave the meeting much fuller coverage than is the case in Alberta. Each day's meeting was reported in detail, and the editorial comment was objective."

ACTION TAKEN BY C.F.A. CONVENTION

1. Resolution requesting changes to Bankruptcy Act to give primary producers more protection was passed.

2. C.B.C. given a vote of confidence for its farm service.

3. Economic Policy request to governments that they plan their investments in ways intended to develop resources, and to direct general economic policies, so that Agriculture may have an equal chance to share in the general prosperity.

4. Requested that labour courts be set up in co-operation with the labour movement, so that the nation might avoid the harmful effects of a tie-up of essential facilities.

1963 RESOLUTIONS

. as passed at the CALGARY CONVENTION

(Continued from previous issue)

possible. He can have confidence that any adjustments on his auto premium will be made on a fair and equitable basis.

Co-op Insurance will continue to make every effort to keep costs down, but will never reduce the quality of claims service that Jim has come to expect. He can be sure that his Co-op will continue its policy of fast, fair claims service.

One of the major objectives of Co-op Insurance is to provide service at cost—not to put profits in the pockets of shareholders. That is why Co-op Insurance and all the Jim Smith policyholders working together, can help control auto insurance rates.

Safety Insignia Promotes Proper Use of Chemicals

Those who drive an automobile know the value of a stop sign. Countless accidents are prevented because highway planners had the good sense to put stop signs at intersections. These signs mean that drivers should stop, look for possible dangers, and then proceed. They do not imply that driving a car is dangerous in itself. Rather stop signs try to promote safety in the use of the automobile.

Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited has borrowed this stop sign idea and applied it to another vital field, that of chemicals. Having just entered the basic chemical manufacturing field, IPCO believes strongly in the future and value of these products. Yet there is, along with the production of chemicals, a feeling that the safe use of these CO-OP chemicals should be promoted, because "A well informed public is the best safeguard against mishap".

On the front of all IPCO chemical products, there will appear a new "STOP SIGN" Safety insignia. It will be in distinctive colors so as to attract the maximum amount of attention. This new "STOP SIGN" will direct the consumer to the package back where detailed instructions for safe use

Long-time Member

Richmond Park FUA local reports that a long-time member, Mr. Frank Malik, who has recently retired from farming, still keeps an active interest in the Union.

Frank Malik homesteaded in the Richmond Park district in 1928, after emigrating from Poland. Being a firm believer in the Farmers' Union, he served as local President for the majority of twenty years. He has attended 10 annual FUA conventions as a delegate. Now after retiring from farming, he still canvasses for the Richmond Park local, and continues to hold his membership.

Mr. Malik has also served on the community Co-op Store committee, the Richmond Park Mutual Telephone Company, and is presently secretary of the local Rural Electrification Association. The Richmond Park local expresses its thanks to Frank Malik for his dedicated and honorable service.



will be found. Also to be listed on the package back are: the antidote for accidental exposure, ingredients of the compound, and some possible dangers in careless use.

This "STOP SIGN" safety insignia does not mean that chemicals are dangerous in themselves. Chemical products play a vital part in the maintenance of a high standard of living. For example, consider the higher crop yields and better general health due to chemicals. But these products still must be handled with care.

So users of CO-OP chemical products will be encouraged to read the directions before opening the package, and to look for possible dangers in use that are listed on the package back.

13. DIVORCE

RESOLVED that the Divorce Laws be revised so that divorce may be granted for the following reasons:

- Habitual drunkenness or habitual intoxication by reason of taking or using to excess narcotics or stimulating drugs or preparations for a period of not less than two years or has been a habitual drunkard or habitually been so intoxicated for a part or parts of such period.
- Adultery.
- Desertion without cause for a period of three years immediately preceding the Petition.
- If since the celebration of marriage one spouse has treated the other party with cruelty.
- If one party is incurably of unsound mind and has been under treatment for five years immediately preceding the Petition.
- The wife may petition on grounds that the husband has been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.
- Legal presumption of death of the other spouse.

14. BUILDINGS AND STAFF FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

RESOLVED that governments provide the necessary buildings and staff for the psychiatric treatment of homosexuals, rapists, sadists and other mentally disturbed persons who may benefit from such special care.

15. AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

RESOLVED that the provincial and federal governments amend the grant structure of auxiliary hospitals to permit those requiring care to be admitted to the auxiliary hospitals until nursing homes are constructed.

16. ESTATE TAX

RESOLVED that the estate tax act be amended by raising the amount exempt from \$60,000 to \$75,000, and

FURTHER that no tax be payable until both man and wife are dead, and

FURTHER that an estate tax be payable in installments

Provincial

1. HUTTERITE COLONIES

RESOLVED that we request the provincial government to prohibit the establishment of more than one Hutterite colony in any county, municipality, or local improvement district,

2. PETROLEUM REFINING

RESOLVED that a commission be set up to study the petroleum refining process in the Peace River Country to determine the cause of the high cost of refined products.

3. POLLING BOOTHS

RESOLVED that we ask the governments to re-assess the electoral set-up, the aim being to cut down on the number of polling booths, to a realistic number.

4. SOIL TESTING LABORATORY

RESOLVED that the F.U.A. ask the provincial government to place a soil testing laboratory at Lethbridge for the purpose of testing fertilizers.

5. CONVERT MUSKEGS

Resolved that we ask the provincial department of agriculture to enter into an agreement with the federal department of agriculture for the purpose of finding the best ways and means to convert muskeg areas, which are practically useless, into productive hay and pasture areas.

6. GOLD EYE LAKE

RESOLVED that we request the provincial government to put Gold Eye Lake on all official road maps of Alberta.

7. LIVESTOCK POLICY

Under MARKETING, section 1 on page 11 of policy handbook, delete "immediately after the Agricultural Products Marketing Act has been amended to allow for a two-thirds majority of those voting" and insert—"At a time when other prairie provinces are moving in this direction."

8. CROP INSURANCE

THAT the F.U.A. organize a meeting with representatives from the U.G.G., Alberta Wheat Pool, County Councils, Supervisors of P.F.A. and other farm organizations to devise a more equitable way of compensation for crop losses from natural causes for all regions, as the present P.F.A. Act is inadequate.

9. ELECTRIC POWER POLICY

- Recommended as a substitute for section 5 in Power Policy: That the F.U.A. urge the Alberta Government to appoint a commission of unbiased experts to make a full investigation of the electric power situation in Alberta, to make recommendations for the future development and control of power.
- That we re-affirm our support of the F.U.A. policy on electric power, and Further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the M.L.A.'s.
- That the reduction in the rates of power start at 400 kilowatts per month for all sizes of transformers.

10. MUNICIPAL FINANCE

RESOLVED that the provincial government change the Municipal Act so that only bona fide farmers be eligible for nomination for county or municipal councillors.

11. SURFACE RIGHTS POLICY

RESOLVED that present strip mines and borrow pits be left in a condition as near natural as possible for safety, public appearance, and useful purposes.

12. GAME POLICY

- Resolved that we request stricter control of the use of deadly poisons as a means of predator control.
- Resolved that the provincial government reserve several lakes, strategically located throughout the province, for angling only, and that speed-boats be barred from such lakes.
- Resolved that the provincial government assist in reducing the number of starlings, and English sparrows, where they congregate in towns and cities and rural areas, by the most practical and humane method.
- Resolved that a farmer not be required to renew wildlife insurance every year to collect crop damage, unless he has collected on a damage claim.
- Resolved that the Farmers' Union of Alberta support the Fish and Game Association in their attempt to have a hunter training course established in Alberta.
- Resolved that hunters found under the influence of liquor, have their license cancelled and their equipment confiscated.

13. HIGHWAY SAFETY

- Resolved that the provincial government be asked to change the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act so that in an accident in which livestock are involved, the negligence of the owner of such livestock must be proven before he can be prosecuted.
- Resolved that where railway crossings use by school buses are obscured by buildings along the tracks, the crossings be examined periodically and signal lights installed where necessary.
- Changes of Policy suggested by resolution — That a farmer or rancher be given 24 hours to produce his or her driver's license, or the number of it be sufficient until produced.
- Section 89 of the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, sub-section 6 be amended by adding clause (c) which serves as community pastures or private pastures.
- In section 89, sub-section (1) of the Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act insert in the last line before the word "traffic" the words "normal flow of."

14. ADEQUATE CROSSINGS

RESOLVED that this convention go on record as opposed to the Highway Department's policy of closing important country roads. When arterial highways are built no established road should be closed without the consent of the county or municipal council.

15. COLLECTION OF DUES

RESOLVED that the F.U.A. executive investigate the practicality of collection of F.U.A. membership dues through municipal district and county offices, and if deemed expedient, present a recommendation to the 1964 convention to discontinue this method of collecting membership dues.

EGREMONT F.W.U.A. No. 407 DONATION

The Egremont FWUA No. 407 put a float in the Redwater parade with the theme of the FWUA 50th anniversary, and won a prize of \$15.00 which has been donated to the Dr. Irene Parlbay Scholarship

16. RIGHT OF ENTRY ARBITRATION ACT

RESOLVED that the F.U.A. request the provincial government to have the Right of Entry Arbitration Act amended so that it shall cover all types of right of entry or expropriation regardless of the purpose for which such right of entry or expropriation is required.

17. DAMAGE BY HUNTERS

RESOLVED that any farmer proving death or disability of an animal due to shooting by a hunter, or property damage by hunters, be allowed to collect without having to purchase insurance.

18. POWER TO OIL WELLS

RESOLVED that the provincial government be asked to make it obligatory for oil companies to service their oil wells electric power by underground cable so as to make it possible to farm the land free from the nuisance of poles and guy wires.

19. 4-H CLUB EXCHANGE VISITS

RESOLVED that the F.U.A. urge the provincial Department of Agriculture to sponsor exchange visits between the Quebec 4-H Clubs and Alberta 4-H Clubs.

20. FIRE PERMITS

RESOLVED that the Forests Act be amended deleting section 10-2b of the act. Section 10-2b reads "Brush piles not to exceed 200 feet."

21. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

RESOLVED that the F.U.A. executive request the support of the chambers of commerce throughout the province, on our policy on daylight saving time.

22. ANNUAL CONVENTION

RESOLVED that the 1964 annual convention be held in Edmonton.

Miscellaneous

M.S.I. (MEDICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED)

RESOLVED that we ask M.S.I. to implement an alternative \$25 deductible per year policy and thus bring about a reduction of premiums.

Resolutions from the floor

RURAL TELEPHONES

WHEREAS after 70 years of settlement in Alberta there are still some 20,000 farms without telephones, and

WHEREAS there is a tremendous inequality in the costs involved in providing telephone service to farms in various areas,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we ask the F.U.A. Board to investigate the rural telephone situation in Alberta and if possible make recommendation to the next annual convention on the best procedure to improve the situation.

AIR POLLUTION

RESOLVED that this convention ask the F.U.A. Board to engage the services of a qualified, independent authority on air pollution if this is financially possible, to investigate and report on this situation.

ELECTRIC POWER

RESOLVED that by the time the deposit reserve reaches 20% of the amount of cost of the line, there be no further deposit account.

SMOKING ON PUBLIC VEHICLES

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED beyond reasonable doubt that the incidence of lung and throat cancer is greater among cigarette smokers than others,

WHEREAS as the results of the research on this subject carried out in Great Britain indicated that the incidence of lung cancer amongst people who did not smoke themselves but were exposed to cigarette and other smoke in bar rooms, pool halls, and other public places, and

WHEREAS smoking in public vehicles in Alberta has reached a point which is causing extreme discomfort to, and causing people to worry,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the matter be brought to the attention of the provincial government, and legislation requested which would outlaw smoking in buses, or at least restrict it to the four back seats as is done in other places.

CONVENTION PROCEDURE

RESOLVED that we ask the board of directors to arrange to have sessions at the next annual convention at 9:00 a.m. instead of 9:30 a.m.

Late Resolutions

TREATED GRAIN

WHEREAS treated seed grain is being sold to elevators and large amounts of grain are being discarded as being not fit for human consumption, due to treated grain being found in the grain;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a chemical with a more noticeable dye be used to treat the grain.

CATTLE RUSTLING

RESOLVED that steps be taken to make the general public more aware of the magnitude of the practice of cattle rustling and to report unusual activities or trespassing wherein cattle rustling could be involved,

FURTHER that this convention go on record as being in favour of more effective action by R.C.M.P. in the investigation and conviction of those responsible.

(Continued next issue)

LOCAL NOTES

Rainier FWUA 1306 — will try to increase interest in meetings by having a period for handicraft teaching before each business session. Rose Miller and Venna Caldwell will conduct the classes.

Drumheller East FWUA 1111 — has decided to continue donating used clothing and knitting to USC. Suits and coats are to be dry-cleaned with Local funds, before being turned over to the service Committee.

Smokey Lake FWUA 404 — will purchase a table and scale for the pediatrics ward in the new hospital.

Pine Canyon FUA 1230 — is planning a short course for February 4 in the Dinton Hotel.

Sunny Hills FWUA 1112 — plans to hold a bake sale and raffle on March 20. Three items will be raffled.

Stapledene FWUA 713 — has sent 50 lbs. of used winter clothing to the Salvation Army.

Royce FWUA 203 — is to have three Bake Sales this year, to raise money for Local projects. The first sale will be held March 7.

Bay Tree FWUA 106 — has received a letter of thanks from the Oliver Mental Hospital for the gifts sent to the "Shopper's Fair" held in December.

Hawk Hills FUA 221 — has requested that consideration be given to locating the proposed North Peace area UFA Co-op Depot at Manning.

Wang FUA 905 — has put a brick chimney into the skating rink building; and at a recent meeting, a lawyer and an accountant spoke to the members about car insurance, car accidents, making out wills, and father and son agreements. Also, the procedure for setting up a basic herd was explained.

MARITIME MEETING . . .

(Continued from page 1)
issues were decided upon only after careful deliberation and intelligent discussion.

Officers of the C.F.A. did much preparational work prior to the meeting. Many of the issues that delegates had expected would take more time were handled rapidly because all information on a given problem was gathered and printed for them to read before the resolution came to the floor.

I believe that this preparatory work could be applied to many of the resolutions that come before provincial conventions. It would stimulate more discussion, and permit delegates to vote more intelligently on controversial matters.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

AGENTS

FARMERS ONLY—Steady monthly income. You may qualify as our demonstrating agent. Demonstrate Comet Far Equipment in your spare time. Machines on consignment. Write for qualifications. Smith-Roles, Dept. Q, Saskatoon, Sask.

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED — Companionable Housekeeper. Higher wages in busy season. Modern home, four boys but no babysitting. Permanent if satisfactory. Mrs. Roy Thompson, R.R. 1, Okotoks, Alta.

FARM LANDS

WANTED good mixed farm 3/4 to one section. No. 5 to 7 soil, abundant water supply, good buildings, close to highway. Cash. Send full particulars to Box 632, Lethbridge, Alberta.